

Hard week in the match

The last week was not easy for the participants in the world chess title match. On Monday, on Tuesday, on Wednesday and on Thursday, Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov came to the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions in Moscow to once more find out "who is who". Though Karpov still leads 5-1, there is a new upsurge of a most interesting struggle in the match.

A reminder: to win the match either opponent has to be the first to win six games. The Moscow duel should continue to this moment.

'Victory-40'

Radio sports fans throughout the world are contesting for the diploma, "Victory-40", instituted by the USSR Federation of Radio Sport. Radio links effected by means of any radiation or via an amateur radio satellite which has memorial stations with special call signs will be taken into account till May 9.

Such stations are operating in all the capitals of constituent and autonomous republics in the USSR, as well as in cities awarded the title of hero for their contribution to the victory over Nazi Germany, and in places where guerrilla detachments were active. Special signs have also been set aside for sportsmen who fought in the past war.

The diploma, "Victory-40", will be awarded to radio fans who score 1,418 points, which is equal to the number of days for which the Soviet people fought against Nazi Germany.

Vitaly YEVDOKIMOV



Moscow Region Dynamo recently outplayed Rostov 3-1 in a Cup Holders Cup game in Moscow.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

The price of 'Crystal Skate'

The win of Leningrad figure skaters, Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov, of the national championship pairs title to Dnepropetrovsk again confirmed the "price" of performance at the first big event of the season, the International Tournament "Moscow News" Prize. Recently in Moscow the Leningrad pair won the "Crystal Skate" and now have scored another win. Significantly, the 1984 Olympic bronze medalists beat Olympic champions, also from Leningrad, Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasylyev (coached by Tamara Moskvina), for whom the championship was the first start in the new season. They missed the "Moscow News" Tournament owing to Vasylyev's injury. Interestingly, the Olympic winners just cannot win a national title, hard as they try. For Seleznyova and Makarov, meanwhile this is already a second such title. Their coach, Igor Moskvina, said that the successful performance at the Moscow tournament gave them more confidence in the new season where they set the highest goals for themselves. Their short and free programmes included ultra-C elements performed with outward ease and ballet artistry. Their programmes are miniplays on ice to the music of Rossini and M. Jarry. After the short programme the winners were a bit behind the Olympic champions but performed the short programme with inspiration, setting 58.50 marks.

Veronika Pershina and Marat Akbarov, coached by triple Olympic winner, Irina Rodnina, placed third in their best performance of the past year or two.

The championship in Dnepropetrovsk was the final exam for the Soviet skaters before the European championship due in Göteborg, Sweden, on February 4-10.



Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov.

Soviet team starts preparation

The USSR football team has launched a new stage in preparation for the elimination games of the world football cup due in Mexico in 1986.

Head coach, Eduard Malafayev, invited the following players for first training session this year: Dadashev, Biryukov, Sukhodolov, Larionov, Borovskiy, Vishnevskiy, Balachin, Demchenko, Gotsmanov, Zygmuntovich, Alesnikov, Litvinchenko, Gavrilov, Shavlo, Prokhorov, Dmitriyev, Klementyev, Stukashov and Kondratyev.

There are many new players, says Malafayev. The players selected made a fine job at the finish of the national championship. In the season the team, which got only a point from World Cup elimination games against Norway and Ireland, was very unresponsive, to speak frankly, on the opponents' side of the pitch. I hope that the dash of the young will help us overcome our difficulties.

ZALGIRIS AHEAD

In a European Cup Winners Cup game at home the Zalgiris basketball club beat Spain's KAI team from Saragosa 95-90 and leads the subgroup with three wins to three games.

The team is now training at its Novogorsk camp outside Moscow. In mid-January we will play in India and then continue preparation for the elimination games in Italy. There we will meet the national youth team and local clubs. In the final test match on March 27 to Tallinn, we will play a friendly with Austria. On April 17, we will meet Switzerland in an elimination game.

PARIS-ALGIERS-DAKAR

Several racers to the 7th marathon rally, Paris-Algiers-Dakar, have dropped out, most of them amateurs. On the first leg 435 km stretch in Algeria between Algiers and El Golea, Princess Caroline of Monaco and her husband Stefano Casagrandi, dropped out after their 15-tonne ferry overturned. The princess was behind the wheel and she had outstripped three lorries and failed to get a grip on the car when one wheel got stuck in a small sand heap. Both were uninjured but despite the fact that to repair the custom-made lorry costing one million West German marks would take only a few hours they decided to withdraw.

The same lot was in store for popular French Alger, Michel Sordou and his teammate Jean-Pierre Jabouille, a former Formula 1 driver. They took 20 hours to cover the stretch because their car's right front suspension kept breaking down and they also had to drop out. Now the caravan has passed Niger and the number of drop-outs is steadily mounting. Some of them got direct to hospital. For instance, French motorcyclist, Jean-Michel Doron, romped his Honda into a big stone, fell off and broke a leg, and Jean-Luc Thierier sustained a severe injury to the head after his Citroen got in a crash.

While the race continues, its organizer, Thierry Sabine, is already thinking of staging a new trans-continental rally, Paris-Sao Paulo-Rio. Boris MKHAILOV

To Seefeld via Krasnogorsk

The many-time winner of world championships, Olympic champion Ralva Stukolina from Syktyvkar has confirmed her role as the leader among the Soviet women skiers. She confidently won the last elimination contest held here before the world championship in Seefeld in Austria — the 10-kilometre race (time 1:14 min 21 sec). Other prize winners are Liliya Vasilchenko of Novosibirsk — 31 min 48 sec and Yuliya Stepanova of Ufa 32 min 15 sec.

Among men who contested the 30-kilometre race, the victory in the absence of the last time Olympic winner Nikolai Zimyatov from the Moscow Region who has ensured a place for himself in the team, has been scored by Vladimir Stukov of Alma-Ata with a time of 1:04 min 04 sec. He gained success by pushing forward in the last few kilometres. The title of the best skiers also includes Alexander Balyuk of Kiev with 1 hour 21 min 14 sec and Mikhail Deryuzhynov of Perm with 1 hour 24 min 51 sec.

Breaking the world record

The cyclist Erica Salumäe of Tallinn, contesting at the Aerobiel international competition in Krynitzkye set up on January 8 a world record for ladies' time trials by riding 100 kilometres in 6 minutes 39.585 sec. 1 to 2.7 sec up on the previous record set up by Galina Tsvetkova.



Erica Salumäe with coach Sergey Solov'yov before the race.

Photo by Andrei Golov



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MN INFORMATION NO.

SUPPORT FOR YOUNG DEMOCRACY

London. The leader of the British Labour party, Neil Kinnock, who has returned from Nicaragua where he attended the swearing in of Daniel Ortega as President, has called on President Reagan to halt aid to the Nicaraguan contra. During his visit to that country, he said, I witnessed the birth of a new democracy won by the people through struggle.

Reagan's solidarity with the people of Nicaragua has been expressed by the Permanent Assembly for the Defence of Human Rights in Bolivia. The hard struggle of the Nicaraguan people against American imperialism, says a statement issued by the assembly, is an example of a struggle worthy of emulation by the whole world.

USSR STANDS FOR BUSINESSLIKE TALKS

The talks in Geneva were not easy and sometimes very complicated. It was not tense to the political sense of the word. On the whole, however, they were businesslike, serious and frank.

This is how Andrei Gromyko described the results of his meeting with the US State Secretary Shultz, addressing Soviet observers.

A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

Dwelling on the meeting, A. A. Gromyko emphasized that the view has prevailed that the question of either strategic weapons or medium-range nuclear weapons cannot be examined without the question of preventing the arms race in space. The US side eventually agreed to accept this point of view. This is a positive fact, Gromyko stated.

The Soviet Minister said that he had received a letter from Shultz to say that the US Government intended to abide by the records reached in Geneva and that it regarded seriously the commitments assumed under those agreements. This is a positive sign.

WHY SPACE

After all, Gromyko went on, it is possible theoretically to visualize such a situation where success could be achieved in questions of strategic armaments and in questions of medium-range nuclear armaments.

There is an arms race in outer space and it is increasingly getting a filling in the form of corresponding arms. This would not only bring to naught but also surpass what has been done on the Earth. As a result the balance would be adverse for peace and

the situation would be complicated and still more dangerous. We said this straightforwardly to the Government of the USA, its allies and all the world. And we talked about this in Geneva. And we were speaking firmly and — I am ready to use such a word — sharply, Gromyko stressed.

We wanted to bring this home to the American administration and to those who supported and continue to support its viewpoint on questions of space. The conclusion we made — we also repeated it in Geneva — is: it is impossible to examine productively questions of strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear weapons without considering questions of space, outer space.

If the American administration had no plans for establishing a so-called large-scale anti-missile defence network then the question of involving space and considering everything together would not have arisen. Space must be kept clean and the arms race must not be allowed to spread to it.

STRUCTURE FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Since there exists the need for considering together the problems of space and the problems of strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear

armaments it is logical to build the structure of talks in such a way that one thing should correspond to another, Gromyko pointed out. Therefore we suggested that every side should be represented by one delegation although it should, of course, include three groups so that one of them could deal with the questions of space, another with strategic nuclear armaments, and the third with medium-range nuclear armaments.

Every group should concern itself with its particular field, but there will inevitably arise questions that will also interest another group, questions connected with those discussed in the second group and in the third group.

In this case the delegation as a whole should review the situation, consider how different questions fit so that there should be no situation in which one group would be formulated on one group regardless of another and still another.

We stand for businesslike talks, for a serious approach, for the goals set in Geneva to be really pursued, for the sides not to try to deceive the other and secure some advantage in violation of the principle of equality and equal security, Gromyko said. Each of the sides should proceed from the assumption

(Continued on page 2)

Round the Soviet Union

CONSTRUCTION OF A THREE-KILOMETRE-LONG UNDERGROUND RAILWAY LINE TO A NEW STATION, RYBATSKOYE, IN LENINGRAD, HAS BEEN COMPLETED. The commissioned section of the Leningrad Metro connects a major residential estate, growing on a former settlement of Rybatkaye with enterprises in the Novokosyovo District. Transport links with the recreation zones on the banks of Lake Ladoga have been improved. Over the past four

years the length of Metro lines in the city on the Neva has increased by almost fifteen kilometres.

IN THE UKRAINIAN CITY OF KHARKOV AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT HAS CHANGED TO THE USE OF A MORE ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICALLY PURE TYPE OF FUEL. The first automobile gas filling compressor station in the region, designed to service five hundred automobiles a day, has been commissioned here. The change in this type of fuel is profitable. In one year, an automobile running on natural gas saves up to three tonnes of petrol and leaves the air basin of the city cleaner.



His life—a biography of the country

There are three people walking along a corridor in the Smolny Institute which, in October 1917, was the headquarters of the Revolution. They are people of different generations but of common fate.

To the left is the oldest—Vasily Vinogradov. He has a straight carriage and an upturned moustache of a valour. He is arguing about something with his companions. It would be hard to believe that he has just celebrated his 80th birthday. He has lived seventy of the seventy years as a Party member.

Vasily Vinogradov is one of the few people still living who saw Lenin and spoke to him. Vinogradov was a participant in the October Revolution, the "red" director of the Metallurgical Zavod and a regimental

commander during the Great Patriotic War.

Vinogradov has just been awarded a second Hero of Socialist Labour Gold Star. In the middle is a worker at Metallurgical Zavod, Vinogradov's pupil Vladimir Chicherov, who is a team leader, twice Hero of Socialist Labour, and a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU. As a boy he lived through the siege of Leningrad.

To the right is Leningrad sculptor Mikhail Anikushin. In the days of the siege he was a student of the Academy of Arts. Later, he became a stretcher carrier in a hospital, headed by Vinogradov. Bach Leningrad knows Anikushin's works — monuments to Lenin, Pushkin, and to defenders of the city on the Neva.

1985 exhibition profile

The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry has arranged a press conference to announce its exhibition programme for 1985. Says Vladimir Pletynov, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber Board: "In 1984 the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry arranged over two hundred displays. Exports alone, sponsored 150 exhibitions attended by 5,500 firms and organizations from 36 countries and 12 million people visited the exhibitions last year, including 1.12 million specialists. Within the programme of the exhibitions 1,307 lectures were de-

livered for a total audience of 60.4 thousand Soviet specialists. The total deals signed at the exhibitions are 5,043 million rubles worth.

In 1985, our country will be the venue for 18 international exhibitions, three major exhibitions with Soviet participation, 14 all-foreign shows, and a CMEA-sponsored exhibition. Among those taking part will be many partners of long standing. Now being discussed is the possibility to arrange a US exhibition on energy resources and environmental protection.

(Continued on page 7)



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A WAY TOWARDS
DISARMAMENT

Berlin. The GDR favours the Geneva agreement on the subject-matter and objectives of the upcoming USSR-US negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. It opens up the opportunity for arms limitations and reductions and, ultimately, towards the elimination of nuclear weapons. This was stated by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, who addressed, in Berlin, J. Rau, Minister-President of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia and Vice-Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

In the current complicated international situation, the GDR leader pointed out, fighting for peace, detente and disarmament requires more resolution than ever before. This concerns in full measure the two German states. Special concern is caused by certain public statements made in West Germany which again question the post-war realities in Europe. This speaks of the fact that the forces seeking to revise West German relations with socialist countries have become more active.

As for the GDR, it would continue to do its best to ensure lasting peace and to aid with those who wish constructive dialogue and peaceful coexistence policies continue and the coalition of reason and realism prevail, Erich Honecker stated.



The dazzling apparition. Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbakov

USSR STANDS
FOR BUSINESSLIKE TALKS

(Continued from page 1)

that the other will not permit this principle to be diminished. We stand for pursuing the goal of peace, mutually acceptable solutions and preparation of appropriate agreements.

FINAL OBJECTIVE

One of the main goals of the talks, as both powers stated, is the complete exclusion of nuclear weapons from the arms arsenals, Gromyko stressed. It is a very important accord and it

was included in the final document. Nothing was said of this in earlier joint Soviet statements. It is necessary for even of the two powers, not only Soviet Union but also United States, in military armaments and disarmament, to bring that goal, to achieve complete exclusion of nuclear weapons from arsenals, nearer and nearer.

(For a complete text of interview see Supplement "Moscow News" No. 3).

A farce
in the making

Islamabad. Speaking on national television, the head of the military administration in Pakistan General Zia ul-Haq announced the general elections are to be held later in the year, for the first time after the parliament was dissolved by the military regime in 1977. The elections in the lower house are scheduled for February 25, and the upper house will be elected in the middle of March, while the elections for the legislative assemblies in the provinces will take place on February 26. At all the stages, the elections will be held on a non-party basis.

News agencies report that General Zia has decided that the political parties formed since 1970 will not be allowed to take part in the election process. Members of the government of the late Prime Minister Z. A. Bhutto and also the leaders of the Pakistan People's Party and of other opposition parties are barred from the contest even as independent candidates.

The leaders of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, which has been the main opposition party, have decided to boycott the "general elections", having described them as "a crude political farce" designed to make legitimate the general's rule.

FACTS
AND EVENTS

● The policy of Somalia's military administration in South Africa on granting a military base in the territory of this east African nation contradicts the principles of the OAU, states a joint statement of the African National Congress of South Africa and SWAPO circulated in South Africa.

● Britain's Labour cabinet Foreign Minister, David Owen, has called for an end to the deployment in South America of cruise missiles, which he said are "a threat to the peace".

● The units of the 1st Revolutionary Army of the Chesapeake, supported by Vietnamese volunteers, have routed another grouping of the mercenaries who tried to stage a coup in the west part of the island of Cambodia, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army reported.

Bhopal tragedy
repeat itself
in the Philippines

Manila. Operations by multinational corporations in developing countries, using advanced technology and modern processes and crudely elementary safety rules, harm the interests of the local population. This is the message of the National Assembly (part of the Philippines), held in Manila, which is being staged by several multinational corporations.

The policy, he said, is resulting in disasters like that in Bhopal at a chemical plant in India. The US-based multinational Carbide Corporation, the day, he noted, could report in the Philippines where the Bhopal Electric Corporation is building a nuclear power plant. During a recent visit to Manila, he said, he found 70 violations of technological standards and 4,000 things not completely done. As a result, he said, "Philippines Daily Press", the ultimate cost of the plant will reach nearly 200 million dollars, eight times the originally calculated cost.

Thus, contrary to all prophecies, the year of the bull started unhappily for Japan. It has already become "a year of confrontation with the government", as it was described by Kyodo Tsushin.

Quadruple, a French overseas department, lives under legislative and legal practice of the metropolis. The indigenous population is stepping up their struggle for independence. Encouraged by the successes scored by Latin American peoples fighting against imperialism, French authorities have resorted to force to put down popular actions. Pictured by "Le Figaro" is a demonstration of protest at the Palace of Justice in Reunion.



RESPONSE Televised admission

Lava exist as that they could be violated. Some businessmen would simply go bankrupt if they observed their own country's legislation, such as a ban which has been imposed on the arms supplies to the racist regime in South Africa.

In Denmark, a scandal has broken out following new disclosures concerning the operations by Danish shipowners who have illegally delivered weapons to the South African army. The Socialist People's Party made no hopes about calling these operations "a mechanization" and demanded a thorough investigation. During 1981-1982, the privately owned shipping company, Vespa, organized transportation of weapons to South Africa. This was not just a separate run, but a live succession. The weapons

were clandestinely loaded onto a ship, the "China Morn", in the port of Bordeaux, France, and, under Panamanian registry, it quietly sailed to the port of Durban in South Africa.

The Vespa's owners put into their pockets a solid wad of money amounting to no less than six million francs.

There is another side to this unseemly affair. The Franco-Presso news agency reports that these deliveries of weapons were approved by the French Government in 1981. The AFP maintains that the go-ahead was given under pressure from Pretoria who threatened to cancel a major non-military order which France was to fill for South Africa.

The South African arms dealers acted through go-betweens under false papers. The man who is said to have filled the papers

was Tam Rosenberg of Stockholm. The lethal cargo, under false bills of lading, was destined for the Argentine navy. Everything seemed to go well. Besides, not only the South African authorities were interested in this illegal deal. That is why no one in particular wanted to dig up the whole affair either in Denmark or in France which officially had cancelled the agreement on arms supplies to South Africa.

The Danish police has now started an investigation. However, even before it has started, the Vespa's owner Jørgen Jensen admitted in an interview on Danish television (though not before the trial) that the company shipped weapons to South Africa in violation of the Danish legislation and the UN embargo.

Yuri BUKSIN

Quirks of French justice

Paris. Investigations into the crimes committed by far-rightist groups in Lyons, Klaus Barbie, has concluded after twenty-three months.

The case against the wartime Nazi criminal has been sent to a court in Lyons and hearings will start by the end of this year. Of the eight original charges which were first brought against Barbie, only three will be dealt with in court, including the murder of 850 gypsies up to the concentration camps of Oesling and Ravensbrück and of children from Lyons, near Lyons. Five other charges on the murder of Resistance fighters were dropped allegedly because they do not constitute a crime against humanity and therefore fall under the statute of limitations.

This creates a very strange situation in which the court is to deal with what "Le Monde" describes as a very slender volume of charges, which obviously does not correspond to the gravity of the crimes committed by the "butcher of Lyons".

It would therefore appear that Klaus Barbie bears no responsibility for the murder of many people in the French Resistance Movement and that he is innocent of a direct participation in the murder of one of the Resistance leaders, Jean Moulin.

The government's decision to deal with the Western powers. As a result, Nigeria is expected to a full extent the consequences of the crisis to the world capitalist system.

Under the government's decision, nearly five thousand qualified Nigerians will be displaced foreigners at various enterprises.

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Science
and technology

ROCK PAINTINGS

About 20,000 paintings and 2,000 writings have been discovered on rocks by Pakistan and FRG archaeologists, reports the UPI news agency. Ancient murals painted 1,500 years ago covered the walls of the Buddhist complex which was situated 325 km north-east of Islamabad, close to the famous Silk Way.

ATTUNING TRUMPETS

A musician playing a wind instrument finds it difficult to get the desired sound. Being reflected from the walls of a room, sound waves return to the player and interfere with the sound. The purity and the timbre of sound get distorted.

A trumpet may be aided with a new device made in France—sound controller. This is a small resonator which is fixed outside the cow of the mouthpiece of the instrument and communicates with its bell. Inside the resonator there is a piston, the position of which can be changed by means of a

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE BEACHHEAD OF TWO AGGRESSIONS

The secret of the unusual generosity of the White House towards Islamabad lies in the fact that Pakistan is a Soviet ally. The USA needs Pakistani territory and it has got it. It turned the country into a beachhead of two aggressions — on open one against the people's power in Afghanistan and a secret one against India. There are over a hundred camps and centres training counter-revolutionary gangs sent to Afghanistan from Pakistan. There is documented evidence that anti-Indian separatists got combat and sabotage training under CIA instructors of several Pakistani bases, the newspaper states.

The Pakistani people have every reason to oppose the home and foreign line of Zia ul-Haq. The military regime counts on their action by more repression. But the people are determined to fight for a repeal of martial law, the release of political prisoners, and for really free and fair parliamentary elections.

FRG: REVANCHISTS IN ACTION

Commenting on growing activities of revanchist groupings in the FRG, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, among other things, as follows.

Nazis dominate the sports clubs of "lions", "red wolves" and "phoenix". Their "lions" Kuchner, former Bundeswehr officer, openly admits that he successfully recruits from among "shaven-headed" new so-called "lions" for "Great Germany", the one that is "über alles" (above all).

Former members of the banned "Hollmann military-sports group", which is a fascist group of sadists and murderers, are active members of the "Adelphi" club of sports fans. The "Hollmann men" also visit "united" — the sports fans club of the "Eintracht" team. Recently members of that club together with "fascist lions" from "Adelphi" took part in a meeting of veterans from the SS division of Adolf Hitler, the newspaper underlines.

Some people in West Germany should like very much to see the horrible crimes of fascism forgotten, to make people forget the tragedy of the past war. Certain circles in West Germany are obviously satisfied with the worsening of the political climate in Europe. The remnants of the Nazi troops, revanchists and neo-nazis thrive in such a climate.

WHAT IS BEHIND NAMIBIA'S
OCCUPATION

By using "regional" settlement as a pretext, by stepping up terror and repression, colonizers and their patrons are delaying the granting of independence to Namibia, PRAVDA writes.

The interests of American monopolies in Namibia is explained primarily by the presence of rich mineral resources in that country which is monopolized by the racist Republic of South Africa and is actually its colony.

The present-day masters of Namibia are guided in their actions by the geopolitical factor as well. Namibia has remained on the only buffer between South Africa and independent African countries and the last military-strategic place d'armes north of South Africa from which it can threaten Angola, Zambia and Botswana. These factors help understand why Pretoria spends today 850 million dollars a year on the war against the nation of 1.5 million more than one million, why it keeps in the country over 100,000 soldiers of the regular army and special terrorist groupings.

BOTH STUDY AND CREATION

The NEW TIMES weekly publishes on articles by the Minister of Education of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Pen Navauth who, among other things, writes as follows:

In the years of Pol Pot regime only one-fourth of all teachers, even fewer students survived. Today, after six years since the victory on January 7, 1978, when an end was put to the ruling of the misanthropes led by Pol Pot, Tang Sary and Khieu Samphan, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has already 41 thousand teachers, while the number of schoolchildren has risen to 1.5 million. Those who know from first-hand experience what we began with will not fail to appreciate our achievements of what they are worth.

Our main principle in the area of education is to provide for the combination of education with productive labour, and to strengthen the links between school and life. Thus, in the village, we are planting gardens which are cultivated by the children and their teachers; in the rural areas, schools have plots of land.

Establishments of higher education are on object of our pride. There are only a few of them of our disposal, but they have been fully restored and now train specialists badly needed for national economy.

OF INTEREST

12 million
for 20 years

After the death of a dog the veterinary department of the University of Alabama received 12 million dollars for a will. The deceased was, naturally, drawn up not by the animal but by its owner, Eleonora Rishi, who died in 1966. The will condition for getting the money was that she of the 100 dogs belonging to Rishi must live more than 10 years. Thanks to the efforts of specialists this condition was met. The 100 of the quadrupeds belonging to the late Rishi had to live for 20 years and as

VIEWPOINT

YEAR OF THE BULL FOR JAPAN

After a recent series of meetings between the US president and other Western leaders, the turn of the Japanese prime minister came in the first days of the new year. According to a Kyodo Tsushin news agency report, Nakasone's current visit to the USA reminds one of old times when Japanese feudals had to go to the capitol seeking favours from the ruler.

Though no one expected anything extraordinary from the meeting of old chums — Ronald and Yasu, as they call each other, still there was definite interest shown in it. For the leaders of two major capitalist powers got together. Significantly, despite the widely advertised personal friendship which allegedly links the president and the prime minister, there are lots of most acute, chiefly economic, problems between these two countries. Suffice it to say that last year the US deficit in its trade with Japan stood at 35,000 million dollars.

● Mikhail Yefimov is our Tokyo correspondent.

Mikhail YEFIMOV

Tokyo had expected that Nakasone would hardly manage to evade discussions of the very involved problems of trade differences, more precisely a bitter economic war now on between the USA and Japan, and that, like before, he would be pressed by his host into accelerating military construction and coordinating of allied action in this direction. Like at the talks with other Western leaders, the agenda included the issue of coordinating policy towards the USSR.

The current meeting between Reagan and Nakasone, the fifth in the past two years, was held at the Los Angeles Century Plaza hotel recently built on the site of the XXth Century Fox Film Studios famous for its many "westerns", and one could say that the spirit of these films was present at the talks, too.

The most acute matter of trade contradictions was downgraded to a working-procedure level. Nakasone got away with a rather well-rounded phrase to the effect that before next March the Japanese would formulate

the "big seven" meeting at Williamsburg where he was in fact on initiative, naturally along with the USA, of a deployment of US missiles in Europe. In other words, he undertook the role of the chief ally and advocate of the USA in all its major military actions. The Japanese press wrote in this respect that again after another trip by the Japanese premier to the USA the stamping of jackboots is heard still louder.

Apart from all other things, Nakasone's "understanding" means in real life the possibility of Japan's being drawn into the "star wars" project, as it is bound to the USA by an appropriate agreement on the transfer of military technology, and this, in its turn, is a direct breach of the decision taken by the Japanese parliament way back in May 1969 banning the use of space for military purposes.

This results of the Nakasone's visit to the USA produced a wave of indignation in Tokyo, and all the opposition parties issued formal statements describing Nakasone's "understanding" as extremely dangerous for the cause of peace and the fate of Japan itself.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

GROUND COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN BUILT BETWEEN THE MAINLAND AND KRONSHADT, A TOWN OF SAULERS AND SHIPBUILDERS SITUATED ON THE ISLAND OF KOTLIN IN THE GULF OF FINLAND. The bulldozers and excavators for erecting a long bridge from Kronshadt to the island have closed up a system of stone-and-earth dams along the stretch between Kronshadt and the northern bank of the gulf. A 14-kilometre motorway has been built along the crest of the complex.

THE FIRST STAGE OF RECONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE ANGERENSKY COAL PIT, THE BIGGEST IN CENTRAL ASIA, HAS BEEN COMPLETED. The new production capacity makes it possible to increase the annual extraction of the fuel here by half a million tonnes. The complex which has just been commissioned includes more than twenty projects of industrial, social and everyday purpose. When fully reconstructed, extraction of coal in Angren will double.

THE COMMISSIONING OF A NEW CINEMA AND CONCERT COMPLEX CONCLUDES AN ARCHITECTURAL ENSEMBLE ON ONE OF THE NEW AVENUES IN DUSHANBE, CAPITAL OF TAJIKISTAN (CENTRAL ASIA). The national culture to the building is imparted by trellis window frames and wood carving, made by famous folk masters of the republic. In the current five-year period (1981-1985) the Palace of Culture for the trade unions has been built, a youth theatre company moved into a new building, while the municipal puppet theatre is being put up.

Oil from coal

Oil is obtained from coal under a pressure of 100 atmospheres, according to a process suggested by Soviet experts. On foreign-made units the process of

hydrogenation, i.e., the conversion of coal into "coal oil", is taking place under the pressure of 600-700 atmospheres, which makes equipment more sophisticated and production more dangerous.

The first Soviet pilot plant for the production of synthetic fuel,

which can process 5 tonnes of coal per day, has been successfully tested at the Belkovskaya mine in Moscow Region. The plant with a productivity of 75 tonnes per day is being built at the Kanak-Achinsk coal basin in Siberia. The Tserovogol-100 plant, capable of producing 100 tonnes

of high-quality fuel per hour, has been designed. It is also meant for the Kanak-Achinsk basin. From "coal oil" one can also obtain high-octane petrol, diesel fuel and fuel oil which is of better quality than conventional oil.



● A rehearsal.

● The variety group.

DANCING AFTER WORK

Jean Anouilh, the famous French playwright, once confessed to writing specially for the bourgeoisie because it alone had enough money to attend the theatre.

In the Soviet Union the prices of theatre and cinema tickets are the lowest in the world. The same concerns other artistic entertainments. The Soviet Union holds the first place in the world by the number of tickets sold in performances, concerts, circus shows, films, and museums. In addition, one-ninth of the Soviet population (approximately 30 million) are engaged in amateur artistic activities.

There are several artistic groups of the Palace of Culture at the Tula Small Arms Factory recently visited by our photo correspondent. The most popular is the folk dance group. Their instructors are professional dancers. They teach voluntarily and free of charge. Factory workers attend rehearsals several times a week, and they regard this as rest. They do not intend to become professionals although they could do that with ease. The Estonian variety star Anne Veski, for example, was an amateur not so long ago.

POWER BRIDGE ACROSS CAUCASUS RANGE

A 500 kV high-tension power transmission line linking the port IED in Georgia with Stavropol through the Caucasus in the Northern Caucasus has been put under construction.

The 617-kilometre power line goes across the summit of the Main Caucasus Range, permitted in complexity. So of the 1,500 pylons were built at a height of nearly three hundred metres above sea level.

The pylons were brought to the hard-to-access places by helicopters. The builders had to withstand hurricanes and a hot atmosphere.

Some of the zones along the line are volcanic-prone. Pylons were installed in such way that they would not be affected by the hazards of new Original engineering solutions were employed.

The line is designed to be the energy system of the Transcaucasia, Northern Caucasus and Southern USSR. It will facilitate redistribution of electricity in a huge region, which is very potent during the so-called "peak" periods.

New purifying complex in Donetsk

The waters of the Kalak River, flowing through Donetsk, will become cleaner as a result of a major purifying complex which has been put into operation there. It will help fully process contaminated drainage waters of Donetsk, one of the Ukraine's industrial cities. Every day its powerful mechanical biological filters will clean 100,000 cu m of drained water as much as before. The chemical composition will be controlled by special laboratory.

Purified water will be used to irrigate vegetable plantations covering 1,000 hectares.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

Pushkin is a town not far from Leningrad. In the past it was called Tsarskoye Selo (Royal Village). Founded at the beginning of the 18th century, it served as a sumptuous residence of Russian Emperors for two hundred years. The town's history has a connection with the name of the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin as well as many other writers and poets and personalities prominent to Russian and Soviet culture.

The Palace of Empress Catherine (Yekaterinskaya Dvorets) which was erected in 1765, is now a museum. There are pavilions called Age Rooms, the Lyceum and two other memorials: the Lyceum (where Pushkin studied from 1811 to 1817) and Kleyevskaya Collage, where in 1831 the poet spent the summer with his wife.

The Palace is a masterpiece of Russian Baroque. It looks magnificent. The facade (more than 300 metres long) is richly ornamented with columns, scrolls, and figures of Atlas and the openwork of numerous balconies.

One-third of the Palace was occupied by the Grand Hall which had 316 mirrors with gilded carved frame. The mirrors reflected the parquet floor patterns made of precious wood, and the paintings on the ceiling (850 sq metres) were a masterpiece of Venetian artist Giovanni Battista Tiepolo.

After the Great October Revolution the Palace became a state museum.

During the war Hitlerite invaders did not spare this pearl of architecture. It took dozens of years and great care to restore it.

EMPRESS CATHERINE'S PALACE IN PUSHKIN



● The Grand Hall.

French art in Kirghiz village

Inhabitants of Komsomol village in the Issyk-Kul Region of Kirghizia (Central Asia) recently visited an art exhibition of French Impressionists.

On show in the house of culture of the collective farm were

works by Monet, Sisley, Pissarro and other artists from the collection of the Kirghiz Fine Arts Museum. Facsimile copies of the paintings were presented to the museum by the widow of noted French artist Léger. The guide

told the cattle-breeders and farmers about art of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the life and works of that period's artists. Shows sponsored by the republic's capital, Frunze, are often organized in villages and district centres of Kirghizia. Drama companies also perform there.

Russian monetary system

An exhibition of the history of Russian monetary system has opened in the ancient city of Tula. The collection is made up of more than 1,500 coins from the time of the first Russian ruler, the tsar of the Pskov principality, and architectural museum-preserve.

Interest of visitors to the museum is aroused by the round slab of the Yekaterinburg Mint weighing over 1.5 kg. The lilypatterned five-kopek bronze piece of the Yekaterinburg epoch (18th century) also has its own value. The Moscow and Novgorod coins are also represented at the exhibition. The smallest coins weigh milligrammes.

The monetary system in Russia dates back to the 10th century. Until then in circulation were the Arabic dirham, Byzantine miliarion, and dinars, which can also be seen at the exhibition. It is worthy of note that the now firmly raised word "dengi" (money) owes its origin to 15th-century Pskov.

Science and technology

LASER AGAINST GLAUCOMA

By glaucoma we should mean various eye conditions marked by intense intraocular pressure, says Academician Mikhail Kravtsov, one of the leading Soviet ophthalmologists.

It was believed until recently, the scientist said, that glaucoma is a disease running a course identical in all patients. Now we know that glaucoma is a term used for a variety of eye disorders which require accordingly different methods of treatment. We are widely using today, and with success, laser, surgical and internal methods of treatment. The surgical of "cold" laser was developed in the USSR.

The basic principle is that a laser beam "rips" the tissue to form a hole, 0.05 mm in diameter, through which intraocular fluid is gradually drained. The operation takes fractions of a second. The patient feels no pain, and what is the main thing, the operation is not traumatic to the eye.

Laser treatment is extremely effective. Academician Kravtsov says: "In the USSR it is now up to 80 per cent of patients with early stages of glaucoma are cured completely in this way."

VIEWPOINT

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS OFFER HIGH PERFORMANCE

Alexei DUMOV

According to Academician Abet Aganbegyan, in the current five-year plan (1981-85) intensive factors will be responsible for 40 per cent of economic growth, while in the next five years two-thirds of overall growth will be achieved through intensification. This requires that new management and control methods be introduced differing from those characteristic of extensive development.

A broad discussion which involved scientists, economists and other experts has resulted in a series of proposals concerning the improvement of the economic mechanism, which are now being tested at factories, design and other organizations and in trade. The largest of these experiments is the one involving 700 industrial facilities belonging to five different ministries which have since January 1984 been working according to new economic guidelines.

The experiment aims at offering a factory more economic independence and encouraging its initiative and enterprise. Downward planned centralized management remained as before, while administrative stimuli have been replaced with economic ones. The economic levers encourage everybody to produce more and of a higher quality at lower costs.

Of course, it is too early to assess all the advantages and disadvantages of the new economic mechanism; the experiment is in its first two years. However, the main conclusion is undoubted: that the factories of the five ministries taking part in the experiment have shown considerably better performance. Their production costs go down, profits and productivity continue to rise. In heavy and transport engineering productivity over the first nine months of 1984 went up by 6 per cent over the comparable period a year earlier. For electrical engineering the figure is even higher, 7 per cent. The 4 per cent growth in each of the ministries was achieved with unchanged number of jobs.

So, industry does better and payments increase likewise. Over the first six months of 1984, the fund for material incentives grew by 37 per cent over the same period in 1983. The available data show that better performance is the result of better management and higher discipline. Many initiatives are produced at the shopfloor, because the working people have become more active: thanks to the 1983 law on working collectives.

Beginning from January 1985 the scope of the economic experiment will grow wider to cover the ferrous metal industry, chemical industry, a number of engineering industries and other spheres. Thus the experiment will gain a larger foothold and a larger testing ground for the new economic mechanism. The next step is to take place during the next five-year plan period of 1986-90.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

COMPUTERS CONDUCT CLASSES

Today, a computer is a working instrument in most diverse occupations. That is precisely why one of the topical tasks in the restructuring of secondary education is to familiarize people with computers right from their schooldays. The Ministry of Education in Georgia (a republic in Transcaucasia), for example, has introduced a new testing and educational course in physics based on the use of computer, reports the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

The programme is based on a ramified system. It makes it possible to determine individual qualities of children, the level of their knowledge, and their ingenuity. The course involves a revision of material and begins with questions which are oriented towards the average pupil. However, depending on this answer, the computer is readjusted and several types of dialogue with an interlocutor are put into its memory.

The electronic helpmate for the teacher not merely asks questions and assesses the answers, but it prompts a correct course of thought and gives additional time up on answer without any attempt to cope with the task. The computer registers "foul play", thus developing in the children the habit of being independent in their work.

The educational process will not be completely automated, the newspaper remarks. The task here is different — to organize the educational process on a rational basis, and to tailor it to individual children. To each, according to the necessary time, without any detriment to others. If a pupil understands something, he may several times put the question again without feeling ashamed, which is also one of the substantive advantages of computer education.

SALMON IN THE INCUBATOR

Last year, fish breeders in Magadan let out into Ona River on the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, 14,900 smolts fry

of the chum, humpback and silver salmon, writes PRAVDA. This was the first output of the fish-breeding factory (the first of its kind in the Magadan Region) with production capacity of 100 million fish eggs a year.

Artificial breeding of salmon is one of the reliable ways of increasing their numbers, the newspaper remarks. The USSR Ministry of Fisheries has plans to build about twenty new fish-breeding factories. Half of them will be located in the south-west of the country. Serving as the scientific base for this plan is the programme, "Lotos", elaborated by the Pacific Research Institute of Fishing Management and Oceanography. It envisages the reproduction of salmon industrially, with maximum mechanization of work. The scientists are hoping that, before the end of the century, they will be able to restore the former population of salmon and increase their catch four to five times.

A substantial contribution to the implementation of this programme will be made by the fish breeders of the Magadan Region. Another fish-breeding factory is being set up in the village of Arzon. Next year, construction will begin on Tsury River of an enterprise which will incubate up to eighty million fish eggs a year.

MODERN MARRIAGES

What distinguishes modern newlyweds from those for whom Mendelssohn's wedding march sounded in the evening? Putting the question to competent people, a correspondent for the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper received the following answer:

There has been a sharp increase in the level demands which the young expect of each other. Not quite long ago, the young husband, among the qualities which he would like to see in his wife, treated as a priority the ability to create comfort in the home, and to be capable about conducting household affairs, while the demands that prevail today include a desire to have, as a neighbour, a friend who "understands everything", and an interesting interlocutor. Girls, too, name precisely these qualities first.

In a word, marriage is being increasingly put on an

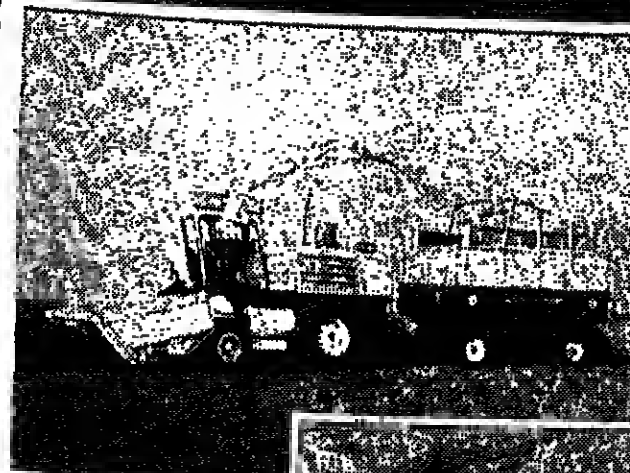
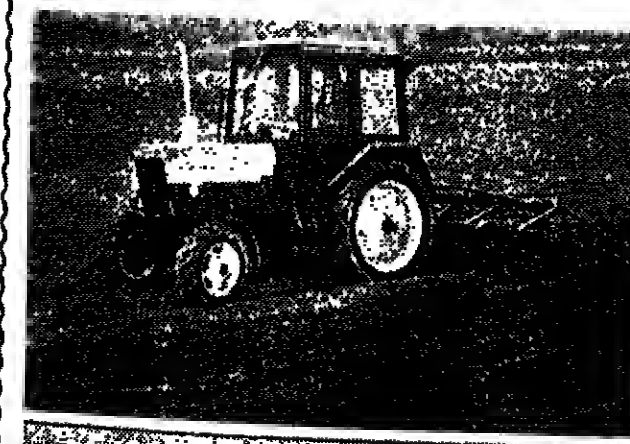
"intellectual" basis. At the same time, matrimony is entered into of quite an early age. Most frequent are unions between young men and women of between 18 and 23. More and more marriages are consummated between those who are eighteen.

IT'S BIORHYTHMS AGAIN

Candidate of Medical Sciences Leonid Glybin asserts that people are not at all divided into "owls" and "larks". The natural clock within man is absolutely correct, indicating local time with precision in each individual, writes the For Eastern scientist in IZVESTIA.

He came to the conclusion on the basis of many years of research and experiments carried out at the Maritime Territory Cordological Centre of which he is the head. L. Glybin's work shows that, within twenty-four hours, the human organism undergoes complex changes. The periods when physiological tones are heightened are replaced by those that lower them. Correspondingly, this changes the capacity for work, the possibility to control a disease or to get injured is heightened, and so on. It is highly surprising that all these periods are measured out by each organism according to the local time, i.e., these periods are coordinated with the rotation of the Earth around its axis. It is strange that these periods appear to coincide at different latitudes. In Norilsk and Novosibirsk, in Leningrad, and in Vladivostok — everywhere the changes occur in keeping with the local time, i.e., in accordance with the geographical longitude. And this intradiurnal temporal structure is equal in different seasons.

Various Soviet and foreign scientific publications have carried more than forty works of the researcher on this subject, notes the newspaper. He "concludes" interested foreign specialists, and requests to send the results of the research came from the German Democratic Republic, Colombia, Sweden and other countries. Drivers in the Maritime Territory itself are given specific recommendations by local papers on what time of the day they ought to be more careful, on the great possibility that an accident will occur late on the periods of physiological slumps.



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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

JUOZAS BUDRAITIS



revolution to him. Later it became clear that this was his manner of living in films and real life as well.

It was very easy to paint a caricature of a man and look like him when he portrayed the strange, hysterical and envious Major Dietrich in the film, "The Shield and the Sword". It was not easy to become a handsome "superman" in the romantic part of Gorn in the film, "The Lullaby Colony" based on a story by A. G. G. It was easy to turn the unhappy, miserable Andrius in the film, "Feelings" into a hero of melodrama. The innate artistic feeling of measure and taste, inherent in Budraitis, suggested the only correct and possible intonation to each case. The roles were perfect.

Having found himself in films by mere chance, Budraitis remained in the cinema for good. He did receive a lawyer's diploma in due time, but the choice had been made: he became an actor.

The start was amazingly successful. His popularity was immediate and stable. He did not play without roles. The number and scope of the roles were increasing. Time went by, however, and it became clear that his attractive appearance, his fine manner, his reserved character, his natural elegance, threatened to make him portray well-bred foreigners and not nationalistic intellectuals. There were no discoveries. Budraitis failed to make a start in a totally new direction although he felt that he was sufficiently mature for it.

He decided to enrol in the Higher Courses for Artistic Direction. There he met Jonas Vaitkus who was soon appointed Chief Director of the Kaunas Drama Theatre. Theatre entered Budraitis' life. An opportunity arose before him to try his capabilities in a new environment and to show his worth in such difficult and different roles as Bygones Soldier in Ibsen's play and Loris in "Blue Horizons or Red Grass" based on a play by Shostakovich.

Theatre was a turning point to the actor's professional biography. He did not drop films. Having graduated from the Courses he displayed an inclination for artistic direction of himself, a desire to change the established idea of his acting abilities. In the TV films "Dangerous Age" and "Marry-Go-Round" he displayed an outstanding talent as a comedian. Last year the latter film was awarded the main prize at the international festival Zlate Praha TV film.

Juozas Budraitis has already played more than 50 cinema roles and continues acting on stage. A little more than 40 years old, he is a People's Artist of the Lithuanian SSR. The past 20 years have taught him to place great demand on himself. He is very strict. He does not believe that one victory is enough to a man's life. It is necessary to continue working and winning.

Vytautas PAVLOV

Photo by Volery Pietnikov

'HOUSE BY THE ROAD'

The ballet "House by the Road" based on the works of Russian poet Alexander Tsvetkovsky (1910-1971) has been produced by Vladimir Vasiliev, a Bolshoi soloist. True, it is meant for the TV screen rather than the stage and has been produced at the Leningrad TV Studio.

The music of the ballet was written by Valery Gavrilin, one of the well-known Soviet composers.

By its subject-matter the film is related to the poet's only work on one of Tsvetkovsky's poems of

the same title, but also with the poem "Vasily Tyorkin" and many of his poems, devoted to the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against Nazi Germany. This is a ballet about the valor of Russian soldiers defending their country from fascist invaders, about the spiritual strength of Russian women who remained in the rear and worked for the front.

Vladimir Vasiliev dances the main part and his partner is Irina Kozlovskaya, a Leningrad ballerina.

Mengo dancers

Folklore dances and choreographic compositions on modern themes have been combined in a new programme of the Koryak Men's Dance Ensemble.

The performances of this unusual company have been an invariable success for almost twenty years now. The brilliant and inimitable dances bring to life the colorful images of the inhabitants of the tundra, their work and their everyday life.

This year, Mengo will visit France, Belgium, and Switzerland.

'VIRTUOSI OF MOSCOW' COMMENDED IN FRG

"Musical absolute", "The Perfect Ensemble", "The Virtuosi of Moscow" have left the public in admiration. For a whole month such ecstatic headlines of articles and reports kept appearing on the pages of the West German press about the performance in the UIC of the Silesia Chamber Orchestra, "The Virtuosi of Moscow" led by conductor Vladimir Spivakov.

The Moscow Chamber Orchestra gave the West German public a brilliant idea about the rather broad range of musical interests in the Soviet Union and the fruitful development of the

artistry of performance in its country. A reviewer in the newspaper, "Die Pommer Nachrichten" headed his article "55 years - Russian Style" about the performance of the chamber orchestra in the Leningrad hall. It is noted that the future master of the orchestra and its conductor who he writes, "is also destined as the Russian soloist."

An important place in the concert programmes was occupied by pieces by Prokofiev and Shostakovich.

More than seven hundred works of theatrical and cinema music have been recently donated to the USSR Picture Gallery by the USSR Artists Union and the USSR Writers' Union. The exhibition, "Art Devoted to the People" organized in the USSR Picture Gallery at 10/14 Krysinsky Embankment, Moscow, represents another series of donated exhibits. In 1982, after the first exhibition in the capital more than one thousand paintings, graphic sheets, and items of sculpture were handed over to the funds of the gallery. The current one features decorative pieces by masters of Moscow and Leningrad, as well as the consistent and autonomous publicists.



● Boris Moser's illustration to Khochetian's ballet "Spartacus".

Cooperation continues

The fairy tale popular in Czechoslovakia about how the quarrelsome Kaca made the Devil himself trouble and how she managed to free her people from the yoke of landlords is now alive on the stage of the Latvian Opera and Ballet, where there has been a first night performance of the comic opera "Cart a Kaca" (The Devil and Kaca) by the Czech composer Antonin Dvorak. The Soviet actors were assisted in impersonating the folk characters by fellow-countrymen of the composer—members of the artistic staff of the Music Theatre from Ostrava.

We are very happy with the cooperation, says Miloslav Nekvasil, producer of the opera. We are happy to realize that "Cart a Kaca" has become part of the repertoire of our Latvian friends in the international year of Czech music. Their company has done much to popularize our art.

The new production continues the friendly cooperation between the two companies. A few years ago, the Ostrava company staged in Riga a new production of Smetana's opera, "The Bartered Bride". In turn, their Riga colleagues helped them stage M. Musorgsky's classic, "Boris Godunov", and another opera.

BUSINESS

1985 exhibition profile

(Continued from page 1)

We continue to receive exhibition applications from foreign companies, therefore this sector of our exhibition activity is not settled yet. Anyway, we are ready to respond to the positive to any sound business proposal.

In 1984, a total of 33 Soviet exhibitions and seven international ones were arranged in 28 countries. They drew more than 13.4 million visitors. The exhibitions featured 14 Soviet Union republics and three autonomous republics from the Russian Federation. Honorary diplomas, medals, etc., were won by 13 Soviet exhibitions and seven displays mounted by Union and autonomous

republics. Moreover, 56 Soviet products were awarded honorary diplomas and gold medals at international exhibitions and 13,000 million roubles' worth of contracts were concluded.

In 1985 we are planning to take part in 26 international fairs and exhibitions.

The USSR will participate in the World Specialized Exhibition, EXPO 85, at Tsukuba, Japan. In November, the USSR is to arrange a display at the 4th International Fair of Asia and the Pacific to take place in Peking. In December, a major Soviet specialized show of Soviet machines and equipment will take place in Bombay.

Reported by Gennady LEONOV

ESCALATORS FOR PRAGUE METRO

Leningrad Leningradskiyemashinostroitel'skiy zavod makes escalators for the Soviet metro as well as for those of other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). It has close contacts with metro builders in Prague. Over the past years 43 tunnel es-

calators were shipped to the Czechoslovak capital.

Our colleagues in Prague are now building a station which will be called "Moskovskaya". They say jokingly that it could be very well called "Leningradskaya" because very many Leningrad specialists are taking part in its construction, says Nina Korzhavina, chief designer of an escalator building group. Leningrad engineers are working as members of international teams laying new lines. Electricians and technicians often visit Prague, so are engineers and designers from our design bureau.

Contacts and contracts

● The French firm Elechere has mounted an exhibition of its products at the demonstration hall of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce office in Moscow. The items include laces, embroidery, fabric, as well as ladies' attire made from them.

● The Shinko Danki company (Japan) displayed at the Nakhodka port new cargo handling technology supplied to the USSR and held a seminar jointly with Soviet specialists. All the remarks made at the seminar will be taken into account and appropriate changes will be made in the design of different loaders.



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PRODINTORG

The new Siera theatre in Moscow is described as a theatre of actor's dream. This is really so because the theatre, which is located in the Hermitage Gardens, has an unusual stage in the middle of the auditorium. On it many some of Soviet theatrical art have coped with parts in plays, which, for one reason or another, are not staged in their theatres. Tatyana Doronova and Yevgeny Yezhov, Gennady Boronov and Yevgeny Simonova, Yevgeny Kladinov and other famous actors are frequent guests of the Siera. Together with its permanent company they act in various plays by Soviet and foreign playwrights. The chief artistic director, Yelena Yelanskaya believes that the theatre belongs to this type of theatres.



The auditorium at the Siera. ● Yevgeny Simonova of the Meykovsky Theatre on the stage. Photos by Igor Mosin

WHAT'S ON?

January 15-18

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 15 — Utet, "Carmen" (opera). 16 — Shchedrin, "Anna Karenina" (ballet). 17 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera). 18 — Prokofiev, "Ivan Grozny" (ballet).

Marinsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 16 — Khrennikov, "Doroshina" (opera). 17 — Prokofiev, "Chigorina" (ballet). 18 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (18 Pushkinskaya St.). 17 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 18 — "Operetta... Operetta...", a musical review.

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradskaya Prospekt). 16 — Pushkevich, "The Miser". 17 — Stravinsky, "The Soldier's Tale".

FILMS

We Are Not to Foresee (Mos. film studios, USSR).

About the journey of a tested architect to the town

of his youth and his love.

Chomov: "Sofie" (11 Sverdlov Sq.). Major Suchyokovskaya. Only One Mistake (18/19 parts).

A melodrama about the cult relations between the band and wife.

Cinema: "Torum" (14 Sverdlovskaya Sq.). Major Suchyokovskaya. "Gorizont" (21/22 parts). Komsomolsky Prospekt. Major Frunzenskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Polytechnical Museum (10 Novaya St.). "The History of the Camera", an exhibition of cameras made in the last century, as well as modern cameras. 18th-century photographer's studio is also on show. Daily except Mondays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday (11 a.m. to 5 p.m.). Metro: Dzerzhinskaya.

Exhibition Hall, All-Union Picture Protection Society (15 Pushkinskaya St.). "Nature and Man", exhibition features 700 works by artists from Moscow and its region, from the

Tollan, Vilnius, Odessa and Dnepropetrovsk. Daily, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro: Arbatovskaya. Trolleybus 2. Bus 89.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berninskaya Embankment). 16, 17, 18 — "I Love You, Russia", a variety programme. 15 — Talya Doronina in the play, "A Pretty Woman With a Flower and Windows Looking North".

Druzhba Sports Gym, Lenin Central Stadium. 15-18 — The Otkont pop group.

SPORTS

CHESS

Hall of Columns, House of Trade Unions (1 Pushkinskaya St.). 16 and 18 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Gari Kasparov (USSR). 5 p.m. (both days).

The current matches are scheduled for Wednesday and Friday.

ICE HOCKEY

Small Sports Arena. Lenin Central Stadium. 15 — Central Army Club vs Moscow Spartak. 6.45 p.m.

The match starts at 6.45 p.m. for gold medals in the USSR championship.

WEATHER

January 15-18

Slight snow possible at the beginning of the period. Followed by occasional snowstorms. NW wind, 7-12 mph. At the beginning of the period night temperatures will be -18° to -24° (-25° in places). Later -18° to -20° (up to -25° in Moscow Region). Day (temperatures -8° to -12°).

After brief warm period in Central Asia, temperatures will go down again, especially in northern Turkmenia and Uzbekistan. -2° to -12° at night, up to -20° in places, especially

A most wonderful week!



Members of the Australian group. Photo by Alexei Pyodov

Of course, we knew that you had much snow in winter, but we never suspected that Moscow would meet us with such a blizzard complete with thunder and lightning, said Australian tourists sharing their first impressions. Seven of them, all artists and photographers, spent one week in the city.

I know practically all the ballet schools in the world, said Dolly R. Messenger, chief editor of the "Australian Express" magazine, but I did not expect to see such a beautiful and interesting city. I will be a Russian baller. We were fortunate to get to the legendary Bolshoi Theatre. We saw "Swan Lake". It was stupendous!

It was fantastic—added Rosamary Austin. I do not mean only technique of the dancers, but also the theatre. The value of the boxes, the gold of the gaudy, the crystal chandeliers—everything created a magnificent atmosphere.

We want to the Kremlin Palace of Congresses to have a concert of the Russian Water Arts Festival, said Jane Talbot. There were surprises (not the

Intourist news

Nutcracker. "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Spartacus" with the participation of stars. Noddy Beasmerina is unforgettable. After the concert we went backstage to see the chief choreographer Yuri Gligorovich, and expressed our admiration. We handed over presents from Australian ballet dancers. The Bolshoi Theatre is planning a season in Australia this year. We have made arrangements to meet there by air means.

Our most vivid memories, Dolly Messenger continued, are linked with our visit to the Kremlin. The history of Australia does not go beyond 800 years. We have no ancient architecture. Here we saw churches that were built 300 years before the appearance of European culture in my country. I am proud we have bought up all prospects of Moscow museums and exhibitions.

When we had Western poets we felt the impression that the Kremlin is only a political symbol. We were surprised to learn that it is also a centre of Russian culture. There are very many children in the Kremlin these days. There is a huge Christmas Tree and children dance around Father Frost and a Christmas Snow Maiden.

It was a most wonderful week! Yelena KRANKA